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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/802,794	03/18/2004	Satoshi Miyaji	042141	4593
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WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			EXAMINER	
			YUEN, KAN	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/802,794	Applicant(s) MIYAJI ET AL.
	Examiner KAN YUEN	Art Unit 2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see remark, filed 4/23/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-8 under 103 rejection have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Kikuchi et al. (Pat No.: 7120125.

Allowance Withdrawal

2. The indication for allowable subject matter for claims 2, 4 and 5 in the previous office has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi et al. (Pat No.: 7120125, in view of Uemura et al. (Pat No.: 6430161).

For claim 1, Kikuchi et al. disclosed the method of sending and receiving a sender report packet and a receiver report packet between the sender side apparatus (**Kikuchi et al. fig. 3 measuring equipment 110**) and the receiver side apparatus (**Kikuchi et al. fig. 3, client 101**) wherein each of the sender report packet and the receiver report packet comprises report packets of two kinds differing in size (**Kikuchi et al. see column 4, lines 7-20, column 8, lines 42-62, fig. 4, packet unit 114**). The unit 114 transmits two control packets whose data lengths are different from each other to the client 101. The round-trip time measuring unit 134 measures round trip times of each of the two control packets.

However, Kikuchi et al. silent on the method of the sender side apparatus comprises a transmission bit rate estimation means for estimating transmission bit rate on the basis of round-trip delay time for a sender report packet and a receiver report packet each having a small size and round-trip delay time for a sender report packet and a receiver report packet each having a large size.

Uemura et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the method of the sender side apparatus comprises a transmission bit rate estimation means for estimating transmission bit rate on the basis of round-trip delay time for a sender report packet and a receiver report packet each having a small size and round-trip delay time for a sender report packet and a receiver report packet each having a large size

(Uemura et al. column 5, lines 12-30). The line controller 302 dynamically determines a transmission rate of the line by measuring a round-trip time between the line controller 302 and the line controller 202. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method as taught by Uemura et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al. The motivation for using the method as taught by Uemura et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al. being that it determines transmission parameter accuracy in the system.

Regarding claim 2, Kikuchi et al. disclosed the method of the transmission bit rate estimation means estimates transmission bit rate by using dual linear simultaneous equations composed of an equation for finding round-trip delay time for the sender report packet and the receiver report packet each having the small size and an equation for finding round-trip delay time for the sender report packet and the receiver report packet each having the large size (**Kikuchi et al. see column 15, lines 23-45**).

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi et al. (Pat No.: 7120125, in view of Uemura et al. (Pat No.: 6430161), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Lansing et al. (Pub No.: 2008/0089342).

For claim 3, Kikuchi et al. and Uemura et al. both silent on the method of the sender report packet and the receiver report packet each having the large size are obtained by adding dummy data to the sender report packet and the receiver report packet each having the small size, respectively. Lansing et al. from the same or similar

fields of endeavor teaches the method of the sender report packet and the receiver report packet each having the large size are obtained by adding dummy data to the sender report packet and the receiver report packet each having the small size, respectively (**Lansing et al. paragraph 0059**). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method as taught by Lansing et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al. and Uemura et al. The motivation for using the method as taught by Lansing et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al. and Uemura et al. being that it determines transmission parameter accuracy in the system.

6. Claims 4, 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi et al. (Pat No.: 7120125, in view of Uemura et al. (Pat No.: 6430161), and Lansing et al. (Pub No.: 2008/0089342), as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Erickson et al. (Pat No.: 7103062).

For claim 4, Kikuchi et al., Uemura et al. and Lansing et al. all silent on the method of the sender side apparatus sends a set of packets combined in the order of a sender report packet having a small size, a sender report packet having a large size, and media packets. Erickson et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the method of the sender side apparatus sends a set of packets combined in the order of a sender report packet having a small size, a sender report packet having a large size, and media packets (**Erickson et al. column 3, lines 25-40**). CDCC has means to distributing the audio data and variable-length control data to a plurality of peripheral

equipment, wherein sending control data before the sending of audio data is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method as taught by Erickson et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al. Lansing et al. and Uemura et al. The motivation for using the method as taught by Erickson et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al. Lansing et al. and Uemura et al. being that it provides reliability in the system.

Regarding claim 5, Erickson et al. disclosed the method of encoding transceiver apparatus according to claim 4, wherein, after sending and receiving of a set of packets have been finished, the next set of packets is sent (**Erickson et al. column 3, lines 25-40**). Since the first set of audio data and control data can be sent, therefore it's obvious to send out another set in different time slot.

7. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi et al. (Pat No.: 7120125, in view of Uemura et al. (Pat No.: 6430161), and Lansing et al. (Pub No.: 2008/0089342), as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Nygard et al. (Pat No.: 6044082).

For claim 6, Kikuchi et al., Uemura et al. and Lansing et al. all silent on the method of the dummy data has been subjected to compression processing. Nygard et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the method of the dummy data has been subjected to compression processing (**see column 1, lines 60-67**). The compressed speech signal is switched by adding dummy bits or data to the compressed

signal. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method as taught by Nygard et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al., Uemura et al. and Lansing et al. The motivation for using the method as taught by Nygard et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al., Uemura et al. and Lansing et al. being that it improves the communication system complexity.

8. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi et al. (Pat No.: 7120125, in view of Uemura et al. (Pat No.: 6430161), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Gardner et al. (Pat No. 6327275).

For claim 7, Kikuchi et al. and Uemura et al. both silent on the method of transmission bit rate estimated by the transmission bit rate estimation means is reflected into encoding for media. Gardner et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the method of transmission bit rate estimated by the transmission bit rate estimation means is reflected into encoding for media (**see column 1, lines 58-67**). The encoder manipulates the transmission rate to control the overflow and underflow of a buffer. Therefore, we can interpret the encoding rate controls or reflects the transmission rate. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method as taught by Gardner et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al. and Uemura et al. The motivation for using the method as taught by Gardner et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al. and Uemura et al. being that it balances the buffers in the system.

9. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi et al. (Pat No.: 7120125, in view of Uemura et al. (Pat No.: 6430161) and Gardner et al. (Pat No. 6327275), as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Krishnamachari et al. (Pub No.: 2003/0072376).

For claim 8, Kikuchi et al., Uemura et al. and Gardner et al. all silent on the method of reflecting the transmission rate on a network estimated by the transmission bit rate estimation means into encoding for media, rate control is conducted according to priority of subject media. Krishnamachari et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the method of reflecting the transmission rate on a network estimated by the transmission bit rate estimation means into encoding for media, rate control is conducted according to priority of subject media (**see paragraph 0024, lines 1-30**). The prioritized packets are assigned to different modulation technique based on the priority of the packets. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method as taught by Krishnamachari et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al., Uemura et al. and Gardner et al. The motivation for using the method as taught by Krishnamachari et al. in the network of Kikuchi et al., Uemura et al. and Gardner et al. being that it increases the capacity of buffers in the system.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KAN YUEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1413. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 10:00a.m-3:00p.m EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky O. Ngo can be reached on 571-272-3139. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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